

# इंटरनेट

# मानक

## Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 12240-4 (1988): Methods of test for polyvinyl chloride boots, Part 4: Determination of volatility [CHD 19: Footwear]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”



BLANK PAGE



## Indian Standard

METHODS OF TEST FOR  
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE BOOTS

## PART 4 DETERMINATION OF VOLATILITY

**1. Scope** — This standard ( Part 4 ) prescribes the test procedure for determination of the volatility of components for polyvinyl chloride boots.

**2. Apparatus**

**2.1 Oven** — A suitable oven with constant air circulation and capable of maintaining temperature at  $135 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ .

**2.2 Desiccator** — See IS : 6128-1971 'Specification for desiccator'.

**3. Test Pieces** — Disc of 57 mm diameter shall be cut from the boots. Condition the test piece for 24 hours at  $27 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  temperature and  $65 \pm 5$  percent relative humidity [ see IS : 196-1966 'Atmospheric condition for testing ( revised )' ].

**4. Procedure** — Weigh the test piece to the nearest 0.1 g in a dish. Heat it at  $135 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  for 3 hours in the oven. Cool it in a desiccator and weigh. There shall be no discolouration at the end of the test on the test piece.

**5. Calculation**

**5.1** Calculate the volatility as follows:

$$\text{Volatility, percent by mass} = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{M_1} \times 100$$

where

$M_1$  = original mass in g of the test piece, and

$M_2$  = mass in g of the test piece after heating.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

To avoid degradation, at the time of moulding temperature of polyvinyl chloride, determination of volatility of the material plays an important role.

Methods of test for polyvinyl chloride boots has been published in various parts as follows:

IS : 12240 Methods of test for polyvinyl chloride boots:

- Part 1 Measurement of thickness;
- Part 2 Determination of durometer hardness, shore A;
- Part 3 Determination of relative density;
- Part 5 Determination of lead content;
- Part 6 Determination of tensile strength and elongation at break;
- Part 7 Flexing test resistance to cut growth for soling material; and
- Part 8 Resistance to flexing for polyvinyl chloride upper material.